EUROPE.

The Regicide Conspiracy Against Napoleon the Third.

Its Inception, Progress and Attempt at Execution.

How the Plot Was Discovered in London and the News Commucated to the Emperor.

Secret Radical Caucus Trial of the French Monarch and Mis Death Voted.

American Interests in the Papal Council and American Musical Progress in Rome.

The Suez Canal-Cash Receipts, Traffic and Defects of the Transit.

The German mali steamship Donau, Captain Ernst, from Southampton on the 3d of May, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The Donau landed a newspaper mail-not perfect in file-and our special European correspondence, which is very important in detail, dated to the day of sailing from England.

In Paris, May 1, at the Opera, a performance took place for the benefit of Mile. Nilsson, comprising the antata of "St. Cecilia," words by Chorley, music by Benedict. The performance was a great success, and Nilsson. Faure and Colin were warmly an-A London journal states that the inscription writ-

ten upon a white marble, with capital Greek letters. over the west door of the Greek church in Soho in hat city, can be interpreted as follows:-

In the year of salvation 1677 this church was rected for the Helienic race, the King being the fost Serene Charles the Second, the heir to the hrone being the Porphyrogenitos (born in the purile) Prince, Loral James, and the bishop being the 1688 Reverend Henry frommen, at the expense of the

A large joss or idol, sent home from China by Adeppel as a present for the Prince of Wales, arrived at Sandringham, England. The figure weighs thirty hundred weight, being made of metal. Cardinal Prince Schwarzenberg's pamphlet, "De nummi Pontificis Infalibilitate," which was printed Naples, had been ordered by the Emperor of Aus-

tria to be translated from the Latin into German. A general congregation of the Ecumenical Council terminated the discussion on "De Parvo Cate-chismo." The first portion of the papers referring to the schema "Be Romano Pontifice" were dis-

The King of Italy was entirely recovered from his

Don Henri de Bourbon published a letter relating to the duel with the Duke of Montpensier, in which his father was killed. He says:-

his father was killed. He says:—

He was the support and consolation of four poor children, whom he educated with all the affection of his heart. His slayer has deprived us of the consolation and hope of our life; but he has not, and never can, extinguish within us the dignify to reject with scorn the \$6,000 he has deposited, and to wait until some day we may settle our account better with less money. My good and never to be forgotten father was incapable of injuring anybody, and if he treated Don Antonio de Bourbon with bitter bardness he was not moved by any bastard intentions. He was impelied by a Spanish sentiment of independence, of dignity and of justice, and by the shame and indignation of an honorable man; and these same matives will eternally influence his sons, Enrique de Bourbon, Francisco de Bourbon and Alberto de Bourbon,

London. It was expected that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who holds the distinction of being a Past Grand Master, would be present on the occasion, and on the same evening the postponed festival, to which all Masons "in clothing" are adof the outer world admitted.

The Mémorial Diplomatique of Paris states that

Count Beust has instructed Prince Metternich to declare to the Cabinet of the Tuilcries that Austria would readily join in any collective step to prevent future atrocities in Greece, in addition to the collec-tive action of England and Italy.

It was announced that from the 2d of July next a single prepaid letter from North Germany to the United States will cost three slibergroschen via Bremen or Hamburg and four silbergroschen via

In the English House of Commons Mr. Winterbotham expressed his incredulity as to the progress hilarlous cheers by asking how many doctors, lawyers or artisans deserted Protestantism, and declaring that the converts were almost all "women, parsons and peers." The May anniversaries had commenced in Eng-

land. The annual meeting of the Wesleyau Missionary Society was held at Exeter Hall, London, May 2, W. S. Allen, M. P., in the chair. According to the report the income during the year amounted to \$145,750. The document dwelt at length upon the work of the missions, which had been "or the most part of a satisfactory and encouraging character." Lord Derby was a witness before the Diplomatic and Consular Services Committee of the English Parliament. The Earl was in favor of competition, as it tended to sustain the standard of the qualifica tion. He also considered it essential that those who enter the diplomatic service should be, "in every

sense of the word, gentlemen." From the published return of the expenditure at the late Southwark (England) election it appears that each vote polled by Mr. Odger cost him a fraction less than three shillings, while every vote recorded for Sir S. Waterlow involved an expense of

The attention of the London guardians was directed by the Poor Law Board to the present mode of administering relief to the outdoor poor, with a view to its amendment.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, London, May 2, the publisher of the Liverpool Porcupins, who was lately convicted of libel upon the managing director of the Merchant Trading Company, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment "for a first class misde-

meanant."

[In the case of Elizabeth Williams, who had been convicted of perjury in the Godrich divorce case, and and who was to have received sentence on the sixta day of the term, the recognizances were estreated. The defendant "had fied to America, and cannot be reached by the extradition treaty."

The inquiry into the circumstances of the late tal occurrence at Blackfriars railway tunnet took place, and terminated in a verdict of accidental death. In the week ending April 30 the total number of Post Office telegrams sent out for delivery in the city of London showed an increase of 736 upon the

returns of the preceding seven days.

The English eight-oared boat races of the summer term, commonly called "The Eights," commence on May 10 and continue until Friday, the 27th. In Ireland a man named Fyffe, of humble position,

living near Enniskillen, brought an action against a lady named Hamilton for breach of promise of mar-riage. Damages are laid at £500. The defence will

be a traverse of the contract, and a pica that the promise was made under duress and threats.

The Regicide Conspiracy—Its History from the Inception of the Plat—Intended Action and Means and Weapons of the Conspiraters-The Bomb : Their Design and Fabrica-tion-Gustavo Flourens and the Radical Malcontents-How an Italian Banker was

By the European mail at this port yesterday we have the following special history of the regulate conspiracy in Paris, with a report of the motives, means and weapons of its alleged promoters and their sympathizers in England and France.

The political powder barrel on which we have been sitting for some time nearly exploded last Friday. During the day a report that the Emperor had been fired at disturbed the public mind and the had been made, although for two days past the authorities had been on the lookout for a "dangerous" man who had arrived from England. The departure of M. Ledru Rollin for London, although an incident of a trivial nature, was sufficient to arouse the sus-They believed that he was cognizant of some coming event with which he did not wish to be entangled, and they took their precautions accordingly. The London police forwarded information that a man had quitted the English metropolis with the intention of assassinating the Emperor. He entered Paris and remained here for two or three days without detection. Friday evening it was reported that a man answering his description had passed the night with a fille soumise in the Buttes des Moulins quarter. He was immediately arrested and forwarded to Mazas. M. Bernier, the June d'Instruction, who has been so roughly handled by certain portions of the press with respect to the supposed complet-declared to be unfounded except told you really does exist-proceeded to interrogate the prisoner. He is a deserter from the Seventh infantry, only twenty-two years of named Beauri. On being searched there was found in his possession a six-barrelled revolver, loaded; a letter, bearing the London post mark, signed Gustave Flourens, containing minute directions, and 100 francs, which Beauri had received the same morning to facilitate his escape in the event of his having neen successful. In consequence of his revelations the police at once arrested three persons in the neighborhood of the Boulevard du Prince Eugène. At the house of one of them a large case, containing cartridges and bomos, with an explosive substance, supposed to be picrate of potassium, and a receipt for makbusts of Lamartine and Garthaldi. A dividual, who shouted :- "Help ! brothers, they arrest a republican !" and the a gents were immedirest a reputation it and the a gents who succeeded in rescuing the prisoner. In all there have been about forty captures effected; amongst them are several of the chiefs of the Société Internationale. A conductor of the Northern Railway has also been arrested, charged with having accepted for transmis sion from Beigium a large quantitity of revolvers or-dered from a guasmith at Liege by French repub-

from refugees. It is believed, however, that the conductor is not implicated in the plot. THE BOMBS. bombs. They are ingeniously constructed and about as ugly looking customers as I have ever seen. The ilean papers, of course, pretend to disbelieve the whole affair. I can, however, state that the plot is the cause of great anxiety to the government, that all the bombs and ringleaders known to exist

that all the bombs and ringleaders known to exist have not been yet discovered, and that the Emperor does not leave the Tuileries.

M. Jules Termina, the editor or proprietor—possibly both—of one of those journals which spring into existence, splutter for a few hours and then disappear, was arrested yesterday morning in consequence of having outageously insulted the Emperor at the anti-plebisoite meeting held at the Folics Bergères on the previous evening. On that occasion he read an act previous evening. On that occasion he read an act of accusation, drawn up in judicial form and coa-cluding with the condemnation of the chief of the

cisco de Bourbon and Alberto de Bourbon, Francisco de Bourbon and Alberto de Bourbon.

La Concorde (a French journal) announces that England was not one of the Powers which supported Count Daru's note to the Papal government.

Lord Clarendon, it says, after hearing the note read, justified the reserved attitude of the British government towards the Council, on the ground "that the court of Rome is never strong except when ever it has assumed the offensive."

The installation of the Eart de Grey and Ripon as Grand Master of the English Masons was to take place on the 14th of May at the Freemasons' Hall. py men in his pay, cutizens in a state of legitimate defence; that some 10,000 citizens were assassmated and imprisoned during 1852, and France subjected to massacre and pillage; that in 1852, 1857, 1863 and 1899 citizens were prevented exercising their civic rights; that their votes were talsified; that in placing his edgy on the coin he had counterfeited and altered hi; that during the past nincteen years he has turned to his own profit and that of those in his employ the public moneys; that for his own interest he had launched the French armies on friendity countries; that these crimes are punishable by articles 93, 302, 91, 97, 110, 114, 182, 84 and 85, with death. As, however, the punishment of death (although still existing in the codes is abolished by public consciences, the French people condemn Charles Louis Napoleon B maparte, called Napoleon HII., to hard labor for life. The present judgment will be distributed throughout the territory and submitted for the approval of the French people. Surely this was enough to make the mildest commissary of police change color like a chamieleon. The givernment has permitted unlimited liceuse of both longue and pen. In requital the Emperor and his Ministry are accused of fear, and moreover it is publicly advanced that the violent speeches and the attempts against his life are police concections invented to influence the public mind prior to the voting next Sunday. The authorities have therefore determined to prove the arrest of all who outrage the Emperor at the public meetings, that the police have had nothing to do with these demonstrations which, if left unchecked will produce most disastrous consequences. The popular orators of the day advocate and endorse murder.

In a recent letter I alluded to the unmistakable invitation made by one "Spouter" to assassinate the Emperor. An explosion of appliause greeted this announcement. May shot an unfortunate policeman in the execution of his duty, and who had exhibited the unmistakable invitation made for the known of th

belief in God."

EXTRADITION.

M. Cernuschi, I have just been informed, is expelled from France. Of course you are aware that he came here without means; was protected by the government; became a banker, and is now worth £200,000 sterling. His money was made in the Danubian Principalities loan. He recently gave 1,000,000 francs for shares in the \$3200, in the hope of becoming political director of that journal, and he has, moreover, enriched the funds of the irreconclables with 100,000 francs. His interference with politics has secured his expulsion from French territory.

[Paris (May 1—Evening—Sunday) correspondence of the London News.]

Of course nothing is taked of but the plot, about which I proceed to give a summary of the latest intelligence. The Figaro and Gaulois publish engravings of the bombs selzed, which are twonty-two in number, and far more terrible than those used by Orsini. These sketches will bring the reality of the plot home to the convictions of the mulitude far more than any written description, and the Faulots very likely does not exaggerate when it says that the plot will swell the majority for the empire on the plebiscite by at least half a million of votes.

The name or the first conspirator arrested is Beaury, and not Beauri as printed in the Journal Officiel. He is a young man little over twenty. He was born in Barcelona of French parents, but came to France when young, received a good education and took a degree at college as Bachelor of Science. He speaks impetuously, and with a strong gouthern accent. He refused positively to say saything

about his family, but answered questions relating to the plot of which he is accessed in a very strait distorward manuer. He said he had been drawn for the army he had endabout a republican from his youth up, and then after he had been drawn for the army he had endabout a republican from his youth up, and then after he had been drawn for the army he had endeavored to propagate republican ideas in his regiment. He belonged to the Sweath line regiment, in which he was mady a corporal but his sirrjes were cut of and he was sentenced to six monitaly imprisonment for making away with his necessaries. His own version is that he lost a pair of shoes and was unjustly treated as a thief—treatment which disgusted him with the military service. As soon as he came out of prison he deserted, but returned to air regiment affect he amay say of August 16. Towards the ond of last year he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for awinding. After this he froquenty attended political meetings at Belleville and La Villette. His superior education recommended him to M. Gustave Fourna, who he was uninshed by M. Gustave Fourna, and appeared in uniform at the macrat of Victor Noir. He was furnished by M. Gustave Fourna, and another deserter from his regiment manuer façolds. He alleges that M. Fournas urged him to attempt the Emperor's life, and that no, being destinate in a country the language of which he could not speak, consented. In despat he resolved to sactifice his his to have received in all more than about 225 in London. The "considerable" sum of money said, in the accounts of last night, to have been found about him was only 100 frames, the remain of a remitance of 140 francs which he received on April 29. A leiter from M. Foorens, signed only by the Christian name of Gustave, but the handwriting of which is said to be perfectly well known to the police, was found upon him; also a draft of a letter of his own to M. Flourens, in which he said "the Emperor will take place between two and four o'clock in the attention of Apr

of Police, M. Pietri.
M. Protat, an advocate, was arrested this morning on the charge of belonging to a secret society. Some of the papers say that in endeavoring to escape he fired at M. Clement, the Commissary of Police, sent to take him; but another version is that M. Clement fired at him. At all events he is now in a ceit at Mazas.

(Parts (April 39—Evening) correspondence of London News.

On the subject of the new plot, which seems to be more real than the one now for nearly three months in the hands of M. B-rnier, the Judge of Instruction, a special erition of the Journal Officiel, published this evening, contains the following information: this evening, contains the Following information:

For some time past the police have been on the trace of a conspiracy against the life of the Emperor. Yesterday moraing at nine o'clock the Emperor state of the control of the time o'clock are police at the Profecture arrested a man manded Beauri, recently arrived from England. He had upon him a sum of money, a loaded revolver and a letter from nonlon, written by an individual greatly compromised in the polic of February. This actually the second of the state of the control of the second of the second of the second of the second of the control of the second of the second

M. Lermina was the mover of a bill of indictment against the Emperor, proposing a piebiscile to deciare him guity of a capital offence, but that the republic wishing to abolish the penaity of death only sentenced him to penal servitude for life. The meeting at which this eccentric motion was made is the only one period" by the Commissary of Police in attendance. Even in this instance the commissary, after its tening to much violent language, seemed asleep until he heard the Emperor de cribed as Charles Louis Napoleon Bonapara, alias Napoleon III. Then he started up from his seat and declared the meeting dissolved. At many of these meetings, several of which have been attended by 3,000 or 4,000 people, cries of "Vive la republique" and "Down with the Emperor" have been uttered without molestation. Up to a certain extent the government believes itself a gainer by this outlage of the opposition, and shorthand writers are employed to take down all the most intemperate passages of the speakers, which before the plebiscite are to be collected together and largely distributed in the provinces, with the view of corroborating M. Ollivier's statement in his first address to the electors of the Var, that republicans only seek to pillage and

speakers, which before the pichistic are to be collected together and largely distributed in the provinces, with the view of corroborating M. Ollivier's statement in his first address to the electors of the Var, that republicans only seek to piliage and cut throats. The ordinary reporters of the Senate and Corps Législatif were detailed for this duty; but, though offered high pay, refused to perform it. They were willing enough to attend any meeting and give a full report of all that might take place, but they would not do police duty and pick out particular passages to serve a particular purpose. Other people, however, have been found to do the service required, and in all produbility an interesting collection of irreconciliable eloquence, published in an attractive form, together with the latest news of the plot just discovered, will appear next week, and have a great effect upon many well-disposed persons.

WHAT THE CONSPIRATORS INTENDED TO DO.

The conspirators intended, we are told, to blow up the Tuileries with picrate of potassium.

ALLEGED SYMPATHIZERS.

The Paris correspondent of the London News writes upon this point thus:—

Several papers connect M. Ledru Rollin's sudden disappearance from his villa as Fontenny-aux-Roses with this plot. M. Cernuscht, the Italian banker, who subscribed 100,000 francs to the anti-plebiscitary fund, has, in compliance with the relevanted demands of M. Paul de Cassagnao, been expelled from France, pursuant to the undoubted law which enables government to send away any foreigner without reason assigned. Three alleged accomplices of leauri have been arrested on the strength of confessions made by him. M. Germain Casse, of the Marsetllatise, is arrested. Beauri, the Figaro asserts, had upon him a letter from London of a most compromising character, signed "Gustave Flourens." I have already mentioned the arrest of three accomplices. The Figaro, in a second edition, says that a fourth, whom it was attempted to arrest on the Boulevard de Believille, exclaimed, "Help, brethren,

The Plot of 1852-The Prince President First

The Plot of 1852—The Prince President First in Danger.

[From the Parts Siecle, May 2.]

Yesterday's plot reminds as of a forgotten incident of the debut of the present regime. In the antumn of 1852 the President of the Republic went on a provinctal tour to give the rustics an opportunity of showing their imperialist feeling. The reception had been so far chilly, when, suddenly, the telegraph apprised the country that an infernal machine had been discovered at Marselles, and that the "Savior of Society" had been providentially saved by the vigilance of the police. The announcement produced a good impression. The machine was minutely described. The timid began once more to tremble. The Presidential tour was henceforth triumphant. The police announced the arrest of the chief culprit, an individual named Gailard. He was formally examined, and it was given out that he would shortly be brought to trial. The Presidential tour came to a close. The Senate proclaimed the President "Emperor," the people ratified the nomination by eight millions of votes, and the plot vanished into thin air. The infernal machine and the machine man, the conspirator and his accomplices, disappeared and have never been heard of since.

How the Intended Murder of the Emperor was First Discovered-The Plot in London. LONDON, May 2, 1870.

From the consideration of public matters I turn to a very serious subject—namely, as to how the mur-derer and the intended murder of Napoleon the

Third was discovered.

ing house in Soho kept by a foreigner. While he was eating two Frenchmen came and sat at the table next him, but before they commenced talking one of them addressed some remark in French to this gentleman. He was tired, and, as he tells me. very sulky. So, not wishing to enter into conversa-tion with these dubious-looking Frenchmen, he pre-tended he did not understand what the other said

they might speak in safety, for the Englishman did not understand their language. He then comnot understand their language. He then commenced to talk very freely, and my friend could not but hear all they said, the mere so as he leafly does understand and speak French like a native. Without, therefore, wishing to do so he overheard all that they talked about, and very soon learned that a pict was on foot to murder Napoleon III., and that a Frenchman named Baur or Beauri was to leave London the next morning for Paris with the Intention of carrying out this devilish design. Deemidon it his day, as it undoubtedly was, to give such information as he could to the police, he at once went to Scotland Yard and told his story to one of the chief officials there. The latter lardly believed that there was anything serious in the affair, but after some considerable hesitation consented to ledgacph what he had heard to the Rue do Jerusalem in Paris. He did so, and the result was that the intended murderer was arrested with a number of papers upon his person that gave the French police a clue to reversi of his accomplices.

The plot has been hatched in London, and was to form part of the programme for a general rising of the revolutionary party throughout Europe.

I see that many of the London papers, with their accustomed and utter recklessness, throw doubts upon the whole affair this morning. But the truth is as I tell you. English journalists would have sang a very different song if the plot discovered had been nagainst the life of Queen Victoria instead of against the life of the French Emperor.

Progress of the Council-Episcopal Debates The Constitution De Fide Passed-The Ameri-Grand Turnout of the Artistic World of Rome-The Costumes, Procession and Scenes—Singing "John Brown" amid Romas ROME, April 25, 1870.

Yesterday the Ecumenical Fathers gave us their first day's work in the way of results by voting the constitution de fide. This constitution consists of head-viz., five under the heading of "God the Creator," four under "Revelation," and Reason." Here we have, then, a new decree for the government of the Church passed nanimously by the 684 members present at the third public session of the Vatican Council of 1869-'70. The devoted organs and oracles of Jesuit sm are already shouting hosannah, and regard the result as a complete triumph for their policy. Now effect that it will be taken up immediately, and out of its turn, among the schemas, or bills. Withal the decree passed on yesterday (Sunday) is regarded months' constant deliberation. However, in the rights, by branding with a solemn anathema all free thought, the free thinkers themselves, all opinions ontrary to the tenets of the true faith, as herestes, schisms and dangerous ideas of modern times, while lefining the Creator and Divine revelation. All that they are beginning to claim as something, and that the fathers are a wise set of men to have promuigated that something. No doubt the fathers were called and chosen for such purposes; and it is not in vain that these solemn words are inscribed over theego vobiscum sum omnibus diebus usque ad consummationem seculi." It will soon become the fault of the world (omnes gentes) if it does not alique itself to be taught the right road to salvation according to the fathers (quite a happy family now) once set St. Peter.

I may mention here that several accounts have been put forth in Europeau newspapers, incorrectly in-formed and laboring under an hallucination as to formed and laboring under an the "extraordinary liberalism" of the American presions during the debates, made opposition speeches, and even gone so far as to hand in to the presidents of the congregations written motions against the established order and run of things in the Council. statements. I know to the contrary that they have been entirely submissive to, as they are completely been entirely submissive to, as they are completely at, the mercy of the Holy See. Not for a single instant have they assumed any initiative either of ideas or of action. Since their arrival in Rome there never has been a gathering of men more mum than they have been; they have only in two or three instances opened their mouths to chime in with the time of an infallible Pope. This has been the case, not because these prelates show any particular craving for high honors, for a cardinal's hat or the papal tana, as Dupanloup and Manning have done now and then: it is because they are entirely dependent hone, upon the good graces of the pontifical curia, and then: it is because they are entirely dependent here for their influence and standing, as well as a home, upon the good graces of the pontifical carla, home, upon the good graces of the pontifical carla, and those good graces can only be secured by the most passive obedience. I have before had occasion to remark that the American archbishops and bishops grow considerably in size by the time they arrive in their capital—which is not Washington, but "Roma." Here they become at once grander personages than they ever were or will be at home. Their tone and manners undergo, as it were, an instantaneous change, and, instead of being the mere meek representatives of 5,000,000 Catholics, one would suppose that they possessed the whole of America as a piece of property in their own name and that all Americans were their subjects. Such, in a word, would seem to be the signification of their "airs" and "brag." I know of instances where they have refused to put themselves to the slightest inconvenience to accommodate Americans passing at Rome, and who desired to have a little innocent cariosity satisfied in regard to visiting the sights, which are all kept more of less under the pontifical seal, or to visiting the vacant. Council Hall. Not only so, but they have been disposed to be graif and majestic towards all Americans who could be dubbed by them herence. Protestantism may be a "big thing" in American dities, but it must be made into a small nut at Rome: such seems to be the ruling motive of their present grandeur. It seems that they are neither here as American clitzens, nor as representatives of the freest country in the world, nor as iberal orators and thinkers in behalo of the best interests of Catholicism, but simply as a fifth wheel; to the gaia coach of Pope Pius IX. I often near around me the greatest astonishment expressed that the rescont American should he here only to count as so many dummies; and the Italians, who peep behind the curtains and are thoroughly informed as to the true state of affairs as we

pression. Outdoor enjoyment—singing "John Brown" near To-day Rome has been enlivened for the last time during this season of Roman amusements now brought to end. The foreign and native artists turned out ein masse to celebrate the Pie of the Cervara a spot some seven miles outside of the city, where the German artists have been in the annual habit of carrying on a spot goal with the contract of the city where the German artists have been in the annual habit of carrying on a spot goal with the contract of the city where the German artists have been in the annual habit of the city where the German artists have been in the annual habit of the city where the German artists have been in the annual habit of the carrying on a spot goal where the contract of the city where the contract of the city where the contract of the city where th a spot some seven miles outside of the city, where the German artists have been in the annual habit of carrying on a spring carnival of fun, music, wine and beer bibbing. This year the fete was observed as it has not been for the past fifteen years. The whole tribe of the brush and the chisel turned out in the procession, which left the Ports Maggiore at eight A. M. and wended its way slowly through the Campagna to the designated place of rendezvous, of breakfast, dinner and games. It was the queerest sight conceivable to see the costames, the riders and the ridden. The February carnival in the Corso is not a circumstance in comparison. All had at heart to do their level best, and it may be said that the file of the artists was a success, as we know beforehand it would infallibly be; for the artists collected in Rome from all parts of the earth have a sufficient leverage power within themselves to turn a world. All Rome was out, moreover, to assist at the spectacle. The procession was headed by a troop of Cossacks (all artists in that appropriate costume); then came a detachment of Roman soldiers (dressed precisely in limitation of the head, body and footgear of the legions of Julius Cresarithen musicians, ditto; then the chariot of the Emperor (Vitellius I think he was named), who rode along drawn by a couple of exen, gaily caparisoned in bright streamers and shrubbery. The Emperor wore a crown of laurel and was attended by the familiaries; then a deputation of the same and any number of outsiders upon donkeys. The donkeys were the feature of the day, perhaps on account of having possessed a peculiar knack of stubbornly stopping on the wayside to eat grass, and subsequently running foul of the musicians and of the provisions and of the marshals and of the detachment of lancers (de facto soldiers lent-by the Pope and under the command of a major; to get beasts and under the command of a major; to get beasts and under the command of a major; to get beasts and under the command of a major; to get beasts and under

hearthly were they all gone through with. Joility became the general rule until nightfall, when all concerned returned under the shadows of St. Peter's towering dome.

The route was lined from end to end with ourious speciators, and the return lato the city was extremely frolicome, as wine had flown fast and freely during the day—not enough to produce any intoxication, however. It was truly the Derby day of Rome; it was really curious to see such queer costumes, such pittiff and diminutive teams as the donkeys, such bardsome equipages, all travelling back in the most mixed up style, crossing cach other's paths and constantly getting tangled up in a pell-mell mass. Many ladies were present. The foreigners carried the day. The American artisis, I need searcely add, did honor to the occasion and to their name. I observed several of them rigged out in costumes which at home would have rendered them unrecognizable, if not positively ludicrous. Buthere, and on this paticular file, nothing is at all ridiculous; all is for lun—pour rire, as the French say; high position, reputation and etiquete and all that were submerged in music, wine, wit and laughter. On the way back I fell in with a joily lot of Americans and English (all artists, but not costumed, and only wearing the balocco or cent medal on the breast, driving in a stylish four horse break—positions, bells and altogether stylish in such a procession and on such a desert though always grand looking old waste as the Campagna Romans. By the time I got in hearing distance of the break I knew already who were its occapants. They were singing "John Brown" and other familiarities of that or a to the bent of their heart and the top of their voices. With mouths well opened we kept the joily old songs stirring the air until we got well within the streets through the "Porta Maggiore," or major gate, and astonished the nothing more out of tune and works than this—"Sono Americans e Ingless!" (They are Americans, who are their best customers, and they know it well. A cry wen

THE LOST ONEIDA.

A Statement from One of the Surviving Seamen The Bombay Hailed and the Guns Fired-Were the Officers Drunk !- How Captain Eyre's "Suspension" Made Him Chief Mate.

which was sent to the bottom of the sen by the Bombny, called at the HERALD office yesterday and gave

We left the port of Yokohama about a quarter past ave on the evening of the 24th of January, amid the French vessels and two British ships. We had been about an hour and a half on our way-it was a star light night and very cold—when we were struck by the Bombay. We made her off a haif point off our starboard bow; then she turned while we put our helm hard a star board, and the next report from the quarter master, Mr. Wooley, was that she was a point and a half on our starboard beam. It was th ble for us to get nearer to the shore in safety, and when we went down we were in twenty fathoms of when we went down we were in twenty fathoms of water. When we were struck Mr. Stewart, the executive officer, called out, "Steamboat shoy; stand by us; yon have cut us down;" and a reply came back, "Helio," but the Bombay continued on her course. Three guns were then fired, after the margizine had been broken open and just as the Bombay was astern of us. The guns were fired by Mr. Stewart, Mr. Adams ramming them home and James Olark, yeoman, holding the cartridges in his arms. Capsala Williams was lying in bed at the time saffering from rheumatism and the effects of a wound he had received during the war in the storning of Fort Sumter. He was carried up to the deck by Joseph Long and William Begley. Mr. Muldaur told him that the ship was going down, and to get into the boat. "How much water have you got?" he asked. "Fifteen rathoms and no bottom," was Muldaur's reply. "Get the boats clear and save yourselves, officers and men; men, man the forerigging; get adoft?"—and the order to the men was obeyed as though there was no danger impending. The captain added, "I asked for boats and they wouldn't give them to me." The water had by this time reached the bridge where the captain was standing, and in another moment the salip went down. The majority of the officers were at dinner when the collision took place, and the statement that there was a grand joiltication going on aboard, and that the officers were under the influence of liquor, is a lie, without color of truth. This I declare before God, who is my judge. The morning of the day we left Mr. De Long, the American Minister, paid a visit to the foreign men-of-war, and they saluted him and the Oneida returned the salute, which we expected from the Russian corvetie, but as she only carried six guns she only dispod were employed in the was fire that the magnetic struck, and low they were fired so distress, and it was after the first fire that the magnetic explosion was made just as the guns touched the water as the ship was going down, and was in that way that the g ecutive officer, called out, "Steamboat shoy; stand

OLD WORLD ITEMS.

The Prussians now have rifled cannon that will safely throw grenades.

The Paris Art Exhibition of 1870 is remarkable for the paucity of military pictures.

Cataneo, the murderer of General Escoffier, has been sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. The Society for the Suppression of Crueity to Animals, in Paris, is out against frying small fish and

mais, in Paris, is out against frying small fish and cele alive.

At Crouzot, in France, where the strikes recently took place, there are 1,450 proprietors, of whom 1,230 are workingmen in the shops.

A statistical work on the German populations of Europe has been published by Herr R. Boeok. The author fixes the entire number of souls at fity-four millions, including the German-speaking Jews.

A new painter, Benjamin Constant by name, has executed a striking allegory. Fortune and Renown knock at the door of a poor wretch, extended expiring on his miserable pallet. Death opens the door, with this answer to the visitors, "Too inte."

In the Belgian Chamber of Representatives on Saturday the financial bill abolishing the duties upon sait and fish, lowering the rate of postage, and increasing the excise duty on alcohols, was agreed to by 79 votes against 7.

The Sultan of Turkey has made Sulina a free port, so that merchandise, excepting such as is sent from there to the interior by land, may enter and go out free of duty. Foreign tobacco and eigars, as well as powder, arms and munitions of war, are not included.

Some Parls merchant has proposed to the Marsett-

Some Paris merchant has proposed to the Marsellaise and other papers that vehemently defend the doctrines of the workingmen's strike associations that they shall try the plan of carrying on their business by a general association of the proprietors, critors, printers, folders, carriers, mail boys, &c.

The Prince of Wales is about to visit St. Petersburg on political business it is said. Being the husband of one of the daughters of Christian IX, of Denmark, it is thought that he will emdeavor to interest the Czar in favoring the rights of the Danish crown in the Schleswig-Holstein question.

The number of locomotives built in Berlin amount-

The number of locomotives built in Berlin amounted in 1861 to 99; in 1862 it was 166; in 1863, 124; in 1864, 146; in 1865, 142; in 1866, 186: in 1867, 194, and in 1868, 250. In the same years the number of railway carriages constructed was 1,883, 1,263, 1,112, 950, 1,486, 1,716 and 1,917 respectively. The number of workmen employed in making machines is at present about 18,000.

of workinen employed in making machines is at present about 18,000.

Negotiations have been opened between the Austrian government and the leaders of the Czech party. Count Potocki informed them at the outset that the Ministry entertained most conciliatory views, and were earnestly bent upon arriving at an understanding upon the basis of the constitution. The Czech leaders are desirous of continuing the negotiations with persons in the confidence of the government.

On haster Sunday the Archbishop of Minan, Italy, in his sermon spoke of the infallibility of the Church in such manner as clearly to exclude it in the personal sense. The fainous Father Passagila, the Archbishops of Minan and Turin and the Bishops of fyrea, Bielia and Pinerolo are among the Italian prelates who have declared against the new infallibility dogma.

GENERAL HOTES.

Canterbury, N, H., has a woman's rights associa-tion, and debates on the enfranchisement of the fair

tion, and debutes on the enfranchisement of the land sex are not infrequent.

Edward F. Hill, of Belmont, N. H., has slain a hawk, which had been accustomed to spread itself to the extent of seven feet.

The principals in the robbery of the Lime Rock Bank, at Rockland, Me., have been held in \$25,000 each for trul in September. Hand is still at large.

Sala Barbara

THE LATEST BOND SENSATION.

A Story of a Woman's Love and a Woman's Oupidity-The Romantie Side of Bond Stealing-Love and Money.

resumed yesterday afternoon at the Tombs Police Court, before Judge Dowling, when the following re-markable evidence was adduced. Mr. Doolittle appeared for the prisoner, who was con

and have resided there four weeks; I first knew Tancredo Cruz at Matanzas, Cuba; I have known two years ago, twice from Havana to New York; I am his sister-in-law; was married at Baltimore marriage certificate; my nusband died three years ago at Matanzas; I have lived in Cuba on and off for seven years; I staid in Cuba a year the first time I went there; when I left at that time I came to New York; I lived at the Comstock House twice, then at Earle's Hotel, then at a boarding house in St. Mark's place, at Pacific Hotel, at a boarding house near Central Park, Revere House, Westminster Hotel, Prescott House; I was

SICK AT THE PRESCOTT HOUSE on the 18th of April, 1870; he did not occupy my room with me at the Prescott House; he did not have access to my rooms; I had a physician while there: I employed him; I sent a servant for him; I had my children at the Pacific Hotel; my husband's name was Theodore Cruz; he did not live with me at the Pacific Hotel; Cruz came to my house at Matanzas; I first met his brother at Baltimore, six months before I got married; I had no business in New York before I went to Cuba; did no business in Cuba; I have had a great deal of money during the past eight years; my band gave it to me; I have had about \$40,000; I dined

New York before I went to Cuba; did no business in Cuba; I have had a great deal of money during the past eight years; my husband gave it to me; I have had about \$40,000; I dined out with Cruz twice, once at Central Park and once to get \$1,000 he borrowed from me; I went with him to No. 40 Broadway for that purpose; I lent him the money on the 1sth or 20th of July, at the Comstock House; I was once last Octobe; he took me to No. 40 Broadway at ten o'clock; reinalized there until four o'clock; he took me he would have some trouble in getting the money and for me to wait until he came out; I remained in the carriage reading; the coadman wan not the same who took me to the Central Park; I have bought and sold bonds in the city of New York; I have had no moneys that I had received from any other person than my husband; I am acquainted with Fisk & Batch; first bockers of the contral Pacific I had bought the ten-forties at Fisk Hatch; i never kept an account there; the first bonds were registered bonds; I have had the therefore at Fisk Hatch; i never kept an account there; the first bonds were registered bonds; it have had the therefore at Fisk Hatch; i never kept an account there; the first bonds were registered bonds; it have had the therefore at Fisk Hatch; i never kept an account there; the first bonds were registered to tragistered; in ever placed any bonds in the possession of Cruz 1o be sold by him.

This was the only

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION, and the prisoner made the following statement;—

Tencredo Cruz, sworn, said:—I was born in Cuba; I first made the complainant about eight years ago; my relations with the complainant were confidential and intunate; she lived with me as my wife; I was nover married to her; I have rented several houses for her in Matanasa and ha Havana; I supported her in those houses; I lived with her about a year bofore her first had been the first house worn to Fisk & Hatch's to change her five-levally. Defice the complainant were confidential and intunate; she lived with her about

getter, and registered their names on the hotel books in that way. This Justice Dowling declined to grant, stating that he had already given abundant time for this to be done. In default of \$10,000 ball, prisoner was committed to the Tombs to await his trial.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1870.

An impression has been somehow created in the public mind that Congress has thus far done nothing to aid the construction of a Southern Pacific Railroad. The facts of the case are, however, just the other way. The government has already made provision for a Southern road through our Southern tier of States and Territories to the Pacific coast. By law approved July 27, 1866, Congress granted the By law approved July 27, 1880, Congress a charter to Atlantic and Pacific Relirond Company a charter to build a railroad through Missouri, west of Spring-field, Indian Territory, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona Territory, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California. In the Indian Territory the branches from Memphis, via Van Buren, Arkansas and St. Louis, via Springfield, are to con-nect, the main trunk of the road being rather below the parallel of Memphis. By the same act Congress gave the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and the Southern Pacific Company of California alternate sections of public land running the whole length of the road, the right of way through the public domain, land for workshops and depots, and all the coal and fron mines discovered on the alternate sections within the prescribed limits.

These agricultural and coal and fron lands have is not claimed that the money realized from their sale, as the work progresses, will build the road, but it will give a healthy impetus to the construction and enable the company to raise money on mortgage

and enable the company to raise money and conds.
There is, therefore, no truth whatever in the constantly reiterated allegation that Congress has provided for central and Northern Pacific railroads and left the South out in the cold. Additional legislation may be needed in minor matters, but the three great through lines have been provided for, ambitious dealers in railway franchises to the contrary notwithstanding.

dealers in ratiway ffanchises to the contrary notwithstanding.

PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

White other corporations have directed their energies to manipulating the bond market, the South
Pacific Company of Missouri and the Atlantic and
Pacific Company have been quietly engaged in the
construction of their road.

Inasmuch as the trade of New York would reach
the main trunk via its St. Louis branch, through
the State of Missouri, work was first commenced on
that section. Two hundred and five miles of it
are finished and in operation, and fifty miles more
will be ready for the cars early in June. The Gasconade and Ozark mountains have been conquered,
and the iron horse is rapidly approaching the Indian
Territory.

conade and Ozark mountains have been conquered, and the iron horse is rapidly approaching the Indian Territory.

About fifty miles further west, at some suitable point on the South fork of the Canadian river, the two branches, from Mempais via Vau Buren, Ark., and St. Louis, via Springfield, Mo., unite and proceed westwardly by a single line to and through Southern California to the Pacific coast.

The completion of the first 205 miles was duly celebrated at Springfield, Mo., last week by a large concurse of people. The usual number of speeches were made by Governors, members of Congress and other celebrities from all parts of the Union.

The management and control of the South Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific Companies is in the hands of some of the soundest business men in New York, Boston and St. Louis, who are well known as having ample capital to carry out the enterprise. Among them I may mention the names of Messra, Francis B. Hayes, Andrew V. Stont, Joseph Seligman, Frederick Billings, Andrew Pierce, Jr., Oliver Ames, Uriel Crocker, Isaac Rioh and others.

The rails on the Atlantic and Pacific road are now being laid at the rate of a mile and a half per day. The line, as will be seen by a glance at a map, accommodates all our Southern States. When the northern provinces of Mexico, are annexed to the United States we may need a fourth line of railroad through to the Pacific. At present it is believed that the three lines now provided for will answer every purpose.